(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Pakistan Government have informed the Indian Government about its nuclear programme as claimed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to safeguard our country's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ;tS_HRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Government is aware that Pakistan has actively pursued a clandestine nuclear weapons programme for more than three decades and has plans for expansion of its nuclear programme. Pakistan Foreidh Office Spokesperson, on 24 July 2006, said that Pakistan is a nuclear weapons state and the details of Pakistan's nuclear facilities and programme cannot be divulged.

(c) and (d) As per the Agreement on Prohibition of Attacks against Nuclear Installations and Facilities between India and Pakistan signed on 31 December 1988 and ratified on 27 January 1991, every year on 1 January, a list of the locationai coordinates of nuclear facilities in both the countries are exchanged, this list was last exchanged on 1 January 2006.

(e) Government regularly monitors proliferation trends in the neighbourhood. Government remains fully vigilant and takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's security and national interests.

Joint control in **J&K**

†2909. SHRIMOTILAL VORA:
MS.SUSHiLATIRIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has placed a proposal of joint control in some of the areas in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(o) whether Government have held talks with Pakistan regarding ongoing infiltration of terrorists from Poonch and other bordering areas in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Pakistan has made several proposals for the resolution of Jammu and Kashmir including joint management over Jammu and Kashmir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Concepts such as joint control or joing management over Jammu and Kashmir, proposed by President Musharraf, cannot be the basis of a settlement of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir because Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. There can be no compromise on the sovereignty of India over the state of Jammu and Kashmir and on India's unity.

(c) India has conveyed to Pakistan, at the highest level, that the dialogue process between the two countries would be undermined unless Pakistan takes effective action to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism, including training camps, launch pads and communication links between terrorist groups on the Indian side and their handlers on the Pakistan side. Pakistan needs to take these steps in fulfillment of the commitment given by it in the Joint Press Statement of January 6,2004 that it would not permit any territory under its control to be used to support terrorism in any manner.

Building of Diyamar Basha Dam by Pakistan

†2910. SHRIMANGANILAL MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is **a** fact that India has raised objection against the plan of constructing Diyamar Basha by Pakistan in the Northern region of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is a fact that this year in the month of April, the above mentioned Diyamar basha Dam has been inaugurated by the President of Pakistan;

(c) whether it is a fact Jhat Pakistan has ignored the objections by India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes. Government conveyed, through diplomatic channels to the Government of Pakistan, its protest against, the proposed construction of Basha Dam in territory that is part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India.

(b) Yes. On 26 April 2006, Pakistan President Musharraf took part in the ground breaking ceremony of the proposed Basha Dam.

(c) and (d) According to reports, Pakistan proposed to complete the construction of the Basha Dam by 2016.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.